NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

VIRO NOBILISSIMO

FREDERICO HOWARD,

COMITI DE CARLISLE,

NOBILISSIMI ORDINIS PERISCELIDIS EQUITI,

&c. &c. &c.

CUI

ARRIDET SUMMOPERE

QUICQUID EST

HUMANIORUM STUDIORUM,

SEPTIMUM HUNC

NATURÆ VIVARII

FASCICULUM,

D. D. D.

GEORGIUS SHAW,

FREDERICUS P. NODDER.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

FREDERICK HOWARD,

EARL OF *CARLISLE*,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER,

&c. &c. &c.

THIS SEVENTH VOLUME

OF THE

NATURALIST'S MISCELLANY,

IS

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

GEORGE SHAW,

FREDERICK P. NODDER.

EMBERIZA SCHOENICLUS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum conicum.

Mandibulæ baſi deorſum a ſe invicem diſcedentes: inferiore lateribus inflexo-coarctata, ſuperiore anguſtiore.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 308.

Character Specificus, &c.

EMBERIZA caſtaneo nigroque varia, capite nigro, collari albo.

EMBERIZA capite nigro, corpore griſeo nigroque, rectricibus extimis macula alba cuneiformi.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 311.

PASSER TORQUATUS ſ. ARUNDINACEUS.

Raj. ſyn. p. 93. A. 3.

Juxta aquas, ut plurimum, verſatur, et in arundinetis nidificat nido arundinibus affixo Emberiza Schoeniclus, in conſpectum præcipue veniens æſtivo tempore. Non raro etiam inſidet ſepibus, et more congenerum, ſeminibus veſcitur.

THE

REED BUNTING.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill conical: Mandibles ſeparating a little from the baſe downwards: the ſides of each mandible bending rather inwards.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

EMBERIZA variegated with cheſnut and black; with black head and white collar.

GREATER REED SPARROW.

Raii Syn. p. 93. A. 3.
Will. orn. p. 269.
Br. Zool. 1. p. 277.

This bird, which is by no means uncommon during the ſummer months, is moſt frequently to be found near waters, and in the neighbourhood of reeds, amongſt which it faſtens its neſt. It is alſo often ſeen in hedges, and feeds, like the reſt of its congeners, principally on ſeeds.

MURÆNA MELEAGRIS.

Character Genericus.

Caput læve. *Nares* tubuloſæ. Oculi cute communi tecti.

Corpus teretiuſculum, lubricum. *Pinna* caudæ coadunata dorſali analique.

Spiracula pone caput vel pinnas pectorales.

Character Specificus.

MURÆNA nigricans, maculis creberrimis albis irrorata.

Fuſca eſt pene nigricans elegantiſſima hæc Muræna, maculis parvis albis rotundatiſque creberrime guttata, quæ verſus caput collumque non ſecernuntur æqualibus intervallis, ſed confluunt magis quam in cæteris partibus. Longa conſpicitur circa duos pedes, et in oceano auſtrali innaſcitur.

THE

SPECKLED EEL.

Generic Character.

Head ſmooth. *Noſtrils* tubular.
Body ſerpentiform, ſmooth, mucous.
Dorſal, *anal*, and *caudal* fins united.

Specific Character.

BLACKISH EEL, very thickly ſpeckled with white.

This moſt elegant ſpecies is of a deep brown or blackiſh color, and is very thickly beſet on all parts with innumerable ſmall round ſpots of white; which towards the head and breaſt are ſomewhat leſs regular, or more confluent than on the other parts of the animal. It is found of the length of about two feet, and is a native of the ſouthern ocean.

R. N.

London, Published Sep. 1st 1795, by F. P. Nodder & Co. No. 15, Brewer Street.

DORIS RADIATA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus repens, oblongum, ſubtus planum.
Os antice ſubtus.
Anus poſtice, ſupra cinctus ciliis.
Tentacula duo, ſupra corpus antice, intra foramina retractilia.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1083.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

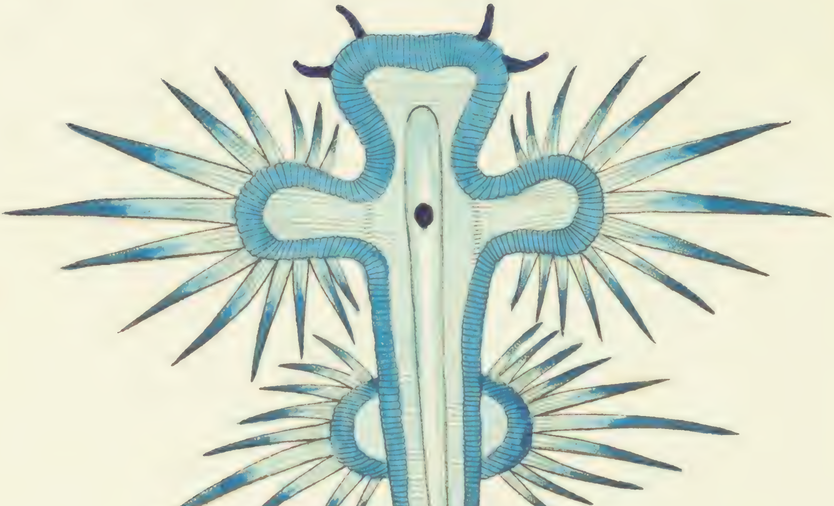
DORIS ex argenteo cærulea, ſubtus alba, papillis lateralibus faſciculato-radiatis.

DORIS RADIATA.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 3105.

Ad quam familiam revera pertineat marinum hoc animal difficile eſt primo viſu pro certo ſtatuere; mira adeo ei et ambigua eſt facies. Generi tamen *Doris* conjunctius videtur quam alii alicui, in quo etiam ordinatur a Gmelinio, in auctiore ſua editione Syſtematis Linnæani. Formæ ſingulari accedit color pulcherrimus, ſcilicet cæruleo-pallens argento quaſi obductus, margine corporis et apicibus omnibus tentaculorum ſummopere cyaneis. Magna eſt

ei contractionis vis, unde fit ut ad libitum nunc magis, nunc minus, extensum videatur. Longitudo communis unciam paulo superat. Ostenditur animal in tabula paulo auctum microscopio, ut variæ partes dilucidius appareant. Ut solent pleraque hujus generis, vel innatat summo mari, vel prope superficiem. Conspicitur præcipue in oceano Indiæ occidentalis.



THE

RADIATED DORIS.

Generic Character.

Body repent, oblong, flat beneath.
Mouth placed below, towards the anterior end.
Vent behind, ſurrounded by a fringe.
Tentacula two, ſeated on the upper part of the body in front, retractile.

Specific Character, &c.

SILVER-BLUE DORIS, white beneath, with lateral extenſile radiato-faſciculated papillæ.

DORIS RADIATA.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 3105.
Phil. Tranſ. Vol. 53. p. 57. t. 3.

So very ſingular is the appearance of this curious marine animal, that at firſt view it is not eaſy to gueſs to what tribe of beings it ſhould with the greateſt propriety be referred. The genus, however, to which it ſeems moſt nearly allied, and in which it is placed in the enlarged edition of the Syſtema Naturæ, by Dr. Gmelin, is that of Doris. The

ſingularity of its form is equalled by the elegance of its color, which is a beautiful pale blue, with a gloſs of ſilver, while the margin of the whole body, and the tips of all the proceſſes with which it is beſet are of the richeſt deep blue. It poſſeſſes a high degree of muſcular power, and appears occaſionally in various ſtates of contraction and extenſion. Its general length is ſomewhat more than an inch, the figure being ſlightly magnified, in order to ſhew the ſeveral parts with a greater degree of diſtinctneſs. Like others of this genus it ſwims principally on or near the ſurface of the ſea, and is chiefly found in the Weſt-Indian ocean.

TROCHILUS FORFICATUS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum ſubulato-filiforme, apice tubulato, capite longius: Mandibula ſuperior vaginans inferiorem.

Lingua filiformis, filis duobus coalitis tubuloſa.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 189.

Character Specificus, &c.

TROCHILUS curviroſtris viridis, rectricibus lateralibus longiſſimis, pileo rectricibuſque cæruleis.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 190.

MELLISUGA JAMAICENSIS, cauda bifurca.

Briſſ. av. 3. p. 728. No. 18.

POLYTMUS MAJOR NIGRICANS, aureo varie ſplendens, pennis binis uropygii longiſſimis.

Brown. Jam. p. 475.

Formoſiſſimæ hujus avis, orbem occiduum incolentis, in inſula autem Jamaica præcipue repertæ,

B gemmeos

gemmeos fulgidosque colores (quibus etiam superbit fere totum genus) non satis ad vivum exprimere potest ars pictoria. Caudam admodum forficatam gerit hæc species, rectricibus validioribus quam sunt aliorum trochilorum.

THE

FORK-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Generic Character.

Bill ſlender, tubular, the upper mandible ſheathing the lower.

Tongue very long, miſſile, formed of two conjoined cylindric tubes.

Toes three-forward, one backward.

Specific Character, &c.

GREEN HUMMING-BIRD, with ſhining-blue forked tail; the exterior feathers extremely long; the top of the head blue.

The LONG-TAILED GREEN HUMMING-BIRD.

Edw. pl. 33.

OISEAU-MOUCHE à longue queue, or, vert et bleu.

Buff. oiſ. 6. p. 38.

This beautiful native of the Weſtern hemiſphere is principally found in the iſland of Jamaica, and,

like moſt others of its genus, poſſeſſes a radiancy of color which is but ill expreſſed by the utmoſt efforts of art. It is principally diſtinguiſhed as a ſpecies by the remarkable fork-ſhaped appearance of the tail, the feathers of which are ſtronger than in the reſt of the Humming-Birds.

ECHINUS ESCULENTUS.

Character Genericus.

Corpus ſubrotundum, cruſta oſſea tectum, ſpinis mobilibus ſæpius aculeatum.

Os quinquevalve ſubtus.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1102.

Character Specificus, &c.

ECHINUS ſubglobosſus, ſpinis brevibus violaceis.

ECHINUS hemiſphærico-globoſus ambulacris denis, areis obſolete verrucoſis.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1102.

ECHINUS ſubgloboſus, vertice plano.

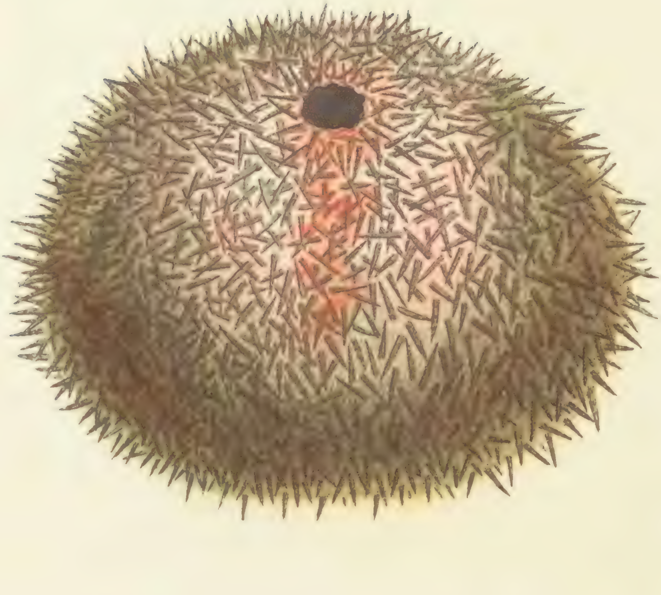
Lin. Faun. Suec. 1. 1289.

ECHINOMETRA.

Aldr. aq. p. 405. 409.

Diverſa admodum ſpecierum eſt tum forma tum magnitudo quas complectitur echinorum marinorum numeroſiſſimum genus. Reperiuntur aliquæ in litoribus noſtratibus; plures autem exoticæ ſunt. Illam repræſentavimus quæ ſpecierum Britannicarum vulgatior eſt. Conſtat animal ipſum e molli

ſubſtantia,



THE

ESCULENT ECHINUS.

Generic Character.

Body covered with a ſutured cruſt, generally furniſhed with moveable ſpines.

Mouth quinquevalve, placed beneath.

Specific Character, &c.

SUBGLOBOSE ECHINUS, with ſhort violet-coloured ſpines.

The COMMON ECHINUS, or SEA-URCHIN.

The Echini, or Sea-Urchins, as they are ſometimes called, form an extremely numerous genus, of which the ſpecies differ greatly from each other in point of ſhape and general appearance. Several are natives of our own country, but by far the major part are exotic animals. Of the Britiſh ſpecies the moſt common is that repreſented on the plate, which is very frequently found on many of our coaſts. The animal is of a ſoft fabric, and the body is marked as it were into a certain number of parts or diviſions, not ill reſembling thoſe of an orange: the mouth is ſituated at the lower or under part,

and

MEDUSA CEPHEA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus gelatinofum, orbiculatum, depreffum.
Os fubtus, centrale.

Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 1096.

Character Specificus, &c.

MEDUSA hemifphærico-depreffa fufco-rufefcens, fubtus brachiis octo apice villofis, tentaculifque novem filiformibus longiffimis.

MEDUSA hemifphærica tuberculata fufco-rufefcens, margine crenato, brachiis fubtus octo lanatis.

Lin. Syft. Nat. Gmel. p. 3158.
Forfk. Fn. Aegypt. Arab. p. 108. n. 22.

Medufa Cephea, quæ inter majores numeratur, pellucida admodum eft, et gelata, palletque fufco-rufefcens, in nonnullis partibus obfcurior et fere fubcærulea. Circa litora maris rubri, non infrequens reperitur.

THE

CEPHEAN MEDUSA.

Generic Character.

Body gelatinous, orbicular, commonly depreſſed. *Mouth* central, beneath.

Specific Character, &c.

HEMISPHERIC-DEPRESSED REDDISH-BROWN MEDUSA; furniſhed with eight arms, villous at their extremities, and with nine very long filiform tentacula.

This is one of the larger Meduſæ: it is extremely pellucid, of a gelatinous conſiſtence, and of a pale reddiſh-brown color, tinged in ſome parts with a darker hue, approaching nearly to blueiſh. It is not uncommon towards the coaſts of the Red Sea.

PICUS MINOR.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Roſtrum polyedrum, rectum: apice cuneato.
Nares pennis ſetaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.
Lingua teres, lumbriciformis, longiſſima, mucronata, apice retrorſum aculeata ſetis.
Pedes ſcanſorii.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 173.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PICUS albo nigroque varius, vertice rubro, criſſo teſtaceo.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 176.

PICUS varius minor.

Briſſ. 4. p. 41. 15.

PICUS varius tertius.

Raii Syn. p. 43. 6.

Perpulchram pici ſpeciem magnitudine naturali oſtendit tabula, illorum quotquot in Britannia vel etiam in Europa generantur, minimam. Vel hac tamen m nores ſunt quædam ſpecies exoticæ. Rarius longe venit in conſpectum hominum quam picus major mediuſque Linnæi: ex avibus ſcilicet eſt quas pauciores alit Britannia. Coccineo rubore quo caput maris ornatur caret femina.

R.N.

London. Published Nov.r 1st 1795, by F. P. Nodder & Co. No. 15 Brewer Street.

THE

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Generic Character.

Bill angular, ſtrait, cuneated at the tip.
Noſtrils covered with reflected ſetaceous feathers.
Tongue cylindric, worm-ſhaped, very long, ſharp-pointed, and generally aculeated at the tip with reflex briſtles.
Feet ſcanſorial.

Specific Character, &c.

BLACK and WHITE WOODPECKER, with the top of the head crimſon; the vent pale brown.

The LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.
Will. orn. 138. pl. 31.

Le PETIT EPEICHE.
Buff. oiſ. 7. p. 62.
Pl. enl. 598.

The beautiful ſpecies of Woodpecker here figured in its natural ſize, is the ſmalleſt of the genus which our own country produces, or even the reſt of

Europe. Some exotic ſpecies are, however, ſtill ſmaller. It is numbered amongſt the rarer Engliſh birds, and is not ſo often ſeen as the picus major and medius, or larger and middle ſpotted Woodpecker. The female wants the rich crimſon which ornaments the head of the male.

LACERTA IGUANA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus tetrapodum, caudatum, nudum.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 359.

Character Specificus, &c.

LACERTA cauda tereti longa, dorſo ſerrato, criſta gulæ denticulata.

LACERTA cauda tereti longa, ſutura dorſali dentata, criſta gulæ denticulata.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 366.

LACERTA LEGUAN.

Bont. Jav. 56.

YUVANA.

Cluſ. Exot. 116.

LACERTUS SENEMBI & IGUANA.

Raj. Quadr. 265.

LEGUANA.

Seb. Muſ. 1. t. 95, 96, 97, *&c.*

In genere Lacertæ plurima ſunt exempla formæ miræ et peculiaris; qua ſane præ cæteris eminere videtur ſpecies quam repræſentat tabula. Americæ eſt incola; in variis etiam Indiæ Occidentalis inſulis frequentiſſime occurrit; Indiam quoque Orientalem inhabitat. In magnam ſæpe creſcit molem; nec raro invenitur pedes tres, quatuor, vel etiam quinque longa. Color ejus generalis eſt viridis, in diverſis ſpeciminibus magis minuſve vividus, et in aliquibus corporis partibus fuſco adumbratus; interdum etiam color fuſcus dominatur. Dorſum illi valde ſerratum, cum ſacco qui in gula eſt, quemque pro arbitrio poteſt inflare donec ſummopere extendatur, efficit ut animal mite et innocens dirum prorſus et terribile videatur. Loca ſaxoſa et ſylvoſa incolit hæc lacerta, inſecta et vegetabilia devorans. Caro ejus pro eſca ſalubri et nutritia habetur, licet ſtomachis nonnullis male conveniat. Capitur communiter laqueo circa collum jacto, cujus ope a ſitu ſuo detrahitur; non enim cum primum aſpicitur, in fugam ſe recipit, ſed intentis oculis conſpectores intuetur, ſaccum ſimul, quem ſub gula habet, miro modo ad ſummum inflans. Non raro hæc animalia ſale condita in doliis aſſervant inſulæ Jamaicæ aliarumque inſularum Occidentalium incolæ. Hæc lacertæ ſpecies a variis auctoribus deſcripta eſt, a quibuſdam etiam depicta; nullibi tamen pulchrius quam in Sebæ theſauro rerum naturalium, qui omnes ejus characteres optime expreſſit.

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THE

GUANA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body four-footed, tailed, naked.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

LIZARD with long round tail, ſerrated back, and denticulated gular creſt.

The IGUANA or GUANA.

The GREAT AMERICAN GUANA.

The Lizard tribe affords numerous examples of ſtrange and peculiar form; and ſcarce any ſpecies is more eminent in this reſpect than the Guana. This animal is a native of America, and is found in many parts of the Weſt-Indian iſlands in great plenty. It is alſo found in the Eaſt Indies. It grows to a very conſiderable ſize, and is often ſeen of the length of three, four, or even five feet. Its moſt general color is green, but with much variation in the tinge of different individuals; and it is ſhaded with brown in ſome parts of the body; and ſometimes the brown is the predominating color. The back of the Guana is very ſtrongly ſerrated; and this, together with

with the gular pouch, which it has the power of extending or inflating to a great degree, gives a formidable appearance to an animal otherwiſe harmleſs. It inhabits rocky and woody places, and feeds on inſects and vegetables. It is reckoned an extremely nouriſhing and delicate food, but is obſerved to diſagree with ſome conſtitutions. The common manner of catching it is by caſting a nooſe over its head, and thus drawing it from its ſituation; for it ſeldom makes an effort to eſcape, but ſtands looking intently at its diſcoverer, inflating its throat at the ſame time in an extraordinary manner. Guanas are ſometimes ſalted and barrelled up for uſe in Jamaica and other Weſt-Indian iſlands in conſiderable quantities. This ſpecies of Lacerta has been deſcribed and figured by ſeveral authors; but the moſt expreſſive figures are thoſe given by Seba in his Theſaurus rerum naturalium.

DENTALIUM ELEPHANTINUM.

Character Genericus.

Animal Terebella.
Testa univalvis, tubulosa, recta, monothalamia, utraque extremitate pervia.
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1263.

Character Specificus, &c.

DENTALIUM testa decem-angulata subarcuata striata.
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1263.

DENTICULUS ELEPHANTIS.
Rumph. mus. t. 41. f. 1.

DENTALIS.
Argenv. conch. t. 3. f. H.

Licet aliæ sint læves, aliæ angulis striatæ, per diversas tamen Dentaliorum species pervasit generalis quædam similitudo. Speciem angulatam depinximus, quæ maxima est totius generis. Color communis viret. Maria Europæa et Indica inhabitat Dentalium elephantinum. Dat nomen generi forma non longe absimilis denti prominenti et elongato.

226

R.N.

THE

ELEPHANTINE DENTALIUM.

Generic Character.

Animal refembling a Terebella.
Shell univalve, tubular, with undivided cavity, pervious at each extremity.

Specific Character, &c.

SLIGHTLY CURVED GREENISH DENTALIUM with ten longitudinal ribs.
The GREAT RIBBED TOOTH-SHELL.
The LARGE GREEN DENTALIUM.

In the genus Dentalium, fo named from its tooth-like form, there prevails a confiderable degree of general fimilarity between the different fpecies; of which, however, fome are fmooth, while others are marked by longitudinal angular proceffes. In this latter divifion ranks the fpecies reprefented on the plate, which is the largeft of the genus. Its general color is a dull green. It is found both in the European and Indian feas.

PSITTACUS TERRESTRIS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum aduncum: mandibula ſuperiore mobili; cera inſtructa.
Nares in roſtri baſi.
Lingua carnoſa, obtuſa, integra.
Pedes ſcanſorii.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 139.

Character Specificus, &c.

PSITTACUS MACROURUS VIRIDIS, nigro flavoque maculatus, capiſtro rubro, cauda flava faſciis numeroſis nigris.

Ungues poſtici rectiuſculi, elongati.

PSITTACUS TERRESTRIS.
Muſeum Leverianum, No. 5. t. 5.

PSITTACUS FORMOSUS.
Lath. ind. orn. p. 103.

Avem qua vix pulchriorem jactat genus pſittacinum in tabula depinximus. Turturem æquat ipſa

 avis.

avis. Terreſtris dicitur quia rarius arboribus inſi-
det, ſed more ralli ſuper terras in locis præcipue juncoſis et cariceis curſitat. Auſtralaſiam incolit hæc ſpecies.

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THE

GROUND PARROT.

Generic Character.

Bill hooked: upper mandible moveable.
Noſtrils round, placed in the baſe of the bill.
Tongue fleſhy, broad, blunt at the end.
Feet ſcanſorial.

Specific Character, &c.

LONG-TAILED GREEN PARROT, ſpotted with black and yellow; the frontled red; the tail yellow with numerous black bars.

The hind claws are long and ſtraitiſh.

The GROUND PARROT.

Muſeum Leverianum, No. 5. pl. 5.
Zool. of New Holland, p. 9. pl. 3.

The bird repreſented on the preſent plate is one of the moſt beautiful of its tribe: its ſize is equal to that of a turtle: it is called the ground parrot, from its rarely perching on trees, but being generally ſeen on the ground, eſpecially in ſedgy and ruſhy places, running along in the manner of a rail. It is a native of Auſtralaſia.

SQUALUS TIBURO.

Character Genericus.

Spiracula quinque ad latera colli.
Corpus oblongum teretiuſculum.
Os in anteriore capitis parte.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 397.

Character Specificus, &c.

SQUALUS capite latiſſimo cordato.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 399.

ZYGÆNÆ affinis capite triangulo.

Will. icht. 55.

TIBURONIS ſpecies minor.

Marcgr. bras. 181.

Squalo Zygænæ Linnæi affinis admodum Squalus Tiburo ab eo præcipue differt quod caput non utrinque in longitudinem productum ſit, ſed potius ſubtriangulum, fronte rotundata. Maria incolit Americæ Auſtralis, rarior multo quam Zygæna, cujus eum meram eſſe varietatem nonnulli falſo opinati ſunt.

THE

ROUND-HEADED ZYGÆNA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Spiracles five, on each ſide the neck.
Mouth ſituated beneath, in the fore part of the head.
Body oblong, ſomewhat cylindric.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

SHARK with very broad ſubtriangular head, rounded in front.

The ROUND-HEADED ZYGÆNA.

PANTOUFLIER.

Brouſſon act. Paris. 1780. p. 662. n. 12.

The Squalus Tiburo, which is extremely nearly allied to the Squalus Zygæna or Hammer-Headed Shark, differs from that ſpecies principally in the form of its head, which, inſtead of being produced on each ſide into a long proceſs, is rather of a ſubtriangular appearance, rounded off in front. It is a native of the South American ſeas, and is a much rarer ſpecies than the Squalus Zygæna, of which it has been ſometimes conſidered as a variety.

R. N.

London Published Dec.r 1.st 1795 by F. P. Nodder & C.o N.o 15. Brewer Street.

ERYCINA.

Generic Character.

Antennæ ſetaceous, gradually decreaſing from the baſe to the tip.

Wings (when ſitting) generally deflex: flight nocturnal.

Specific Character, &c.

PHALÆNA with feathered antennæ, wings rounded and very ſlightly inclining to the falcated form: varied with yellow and ferruginous, with a large ovate tranſparent ſpot on each.

La VITRÉE de CAYENNE.

D'Aubent. pl. enl. 66.

If this inſect be really the Phalæna Heſperus of Linnæus, which I am greatly inclined to doubt, it ſeems ſurprizing that he ſhould have conceived it ſo very nearly allied to the Phalæna Atlas, as ſcarce to admit of a ſpecific ſeparation. To the Phalæna Atlas it indeed bears a general reſemblance, but is an inſect of ſtill greater elegance and beauty than that

that magnificent ſpecies: in order, therefore, to prevent as much as poſſible, all confuſion on the ſubject, I have affixed a new name, which will at once ſufficiently diſtinguiſh it from the former, and at the ſame time will ſerve in ſome meaſure to expreſs the ſuperior elegance of the animal itſelf.

TURDUS ROSEUS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum tereti-cultratum : mandibula ſuperiore apice deflexo, emarginato.

Nares nudæ ſuperne membranula ſemitectæ.

Faux ciliata.

Lingua lacero-emarginata.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 291.

Character Specificus, &c.

TURDUS ROSEUS, capite alis caudaque nigris, occipite criſtato.

TURDUS ſubincarnatus, capite alis caudaque nigris, occipite criſtato.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 294.

MERULA ROSEA.

Aldr. orn. 2. p. 626.

Non modo in Italia et reliqua mitiori Europa, ſed et in aliis mundi partibus innatus, raro admodum in Angliam defertur Turdus roſeus. Æqualis fere ſturno eſt magnitudine, ſumma notabilis elegantia ; capite nimirum, collo, cauda aliſque nigrantibus, variata luce, ſplendide viridi-purpureis ; reliqua avi

pulcherrime roſeo-pallente. Inſectis, ut plurimum, veſcitur hæc avis: maxime autem ſævit in varias gryllorum ſpecies; eamque quaſi ſacram habent nonnulli Orientis incolæ, Hierapolitæ præcipue, quod minuat quodammodo diram animalculorum formidoloſorum ſegetem. Pulchrum turdi roſei ſpecimen, in agro Oxonienſi anno proxime elapſo ſcloppeto confectum, amiciſſime nobiſcum communicavit Dominus Jenner, militum claſſicorum dux.

R. N.

London, Published Jan.y 1.st 1796. by F. P. Nodder & C.o N.o 15 Brewer Street.

THE

ROSE-COLOURED OUZEL.

Generic Character.

Bill ſtrait, obtuſely carinated at top, bending a little at the point, and ſlightly notched near the end of the upper mandible.

Noſtrils oval.

Tongue ſlightly jagged at the end.

Specific Character, &c.

ROSE-COLOURED, CRESTED THRUSH, with the head, neck, wings, and tail black.

The ROSE-COLOURED OUZEL.

Will. orn. p. 194.

Le MERLE COULEUR de ROSE.

Briſſ. 2. p. 250. n. 20.

Buff. oiſ. 3. p. 348. pl. 22.

The roſe-coloured ouzel, a native of Italy and the warmer regions of Europe, as well as of many other parts of the globe, in England appears only as an occaſional viſitant: its ſize is nearly that of a ſtarling: it is highly remarkable for the elegance of its

 colors:

colors: the head, neck, wings, and tail being black, with varying gloſſes of green and purple, while the remainder of the bird is of a beautiful pale roſe-color. It feeds, in general, on inſects, and eſpecially on the different kinds of locuſts; for which reaſon it is conſidered as a kind of ſacred bird in ſome of the Eaſtern countries, where it contributes greatly to the deſtruction of thoſe noxious animals. This is ſaid to be particularly the caſe in the neighbourhood of Aleppo. A beautiful ſpecimen of this bird was ſhot in the courſe of the laſt year in Oxfordſhire, of which an account was politely communicated by Captain Jenner, of the marines.

SALPA MAXIMA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus liberum, gelatinoſum, utroque apice apertum, intus vacuum: inteſtino obliquo.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 3129.

Character Specificus, &c.

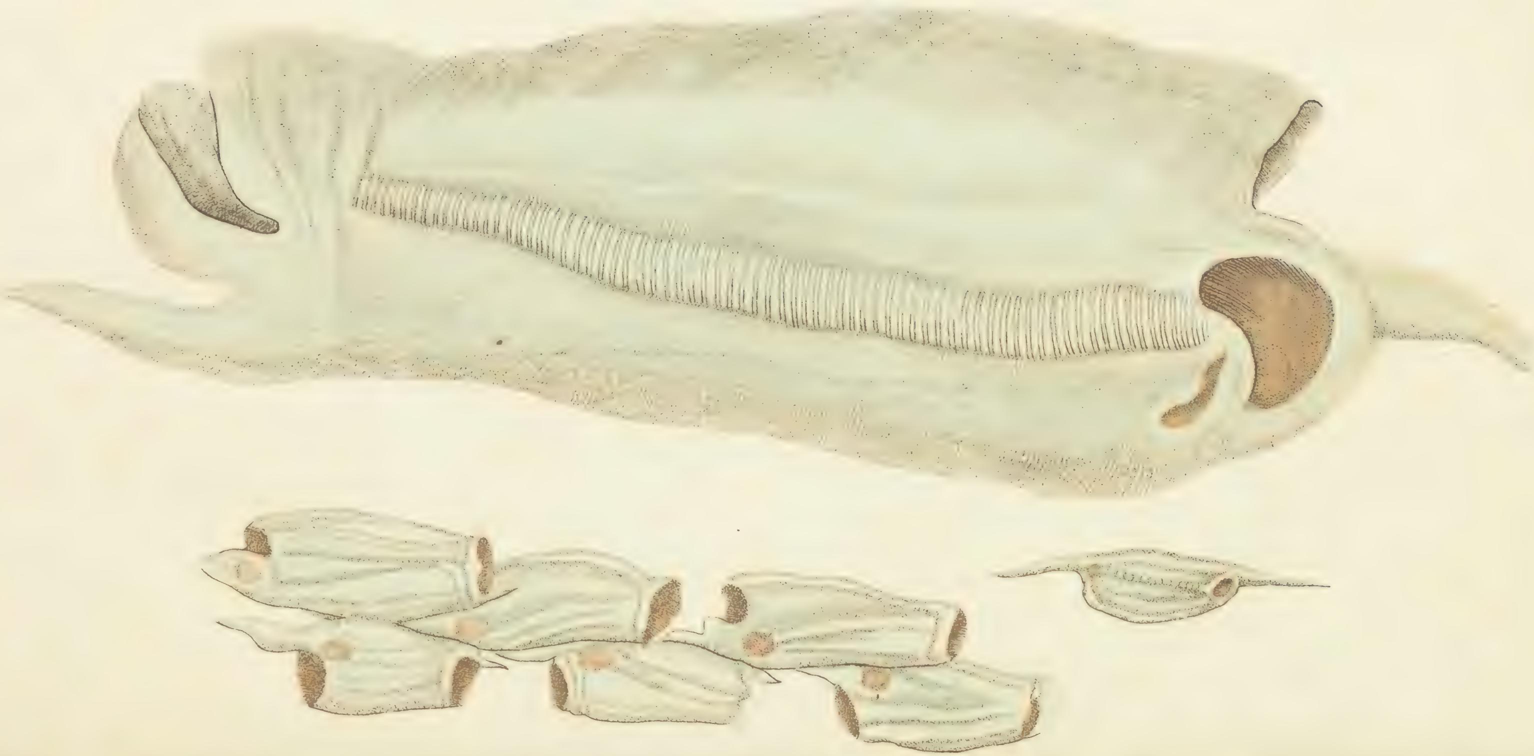
SALPA utroque apice appendiculato.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 3129.
Forſk. Fn. Aegypt. Arab. p. 12. n. 130.

A quo tempore publicata eſt ſyſtematis Linnæani duodecima editio, auctus eſt in tantum zoologiæ campus, ut in pleriſque animalium diviſionibus, in nullis vero magis quam in Molluſcis nova genera inſtituere neceſſe eſſet. Inter hæc eminet genus Salpa, quod animalia continet forma, ut plurimum, ſubquadrata et elongata, quorum corpus tubulatum et gelatum, apice utroque aperto, viſcerum ramoſorum veſtigia ſubobſcura intus oſtendit: quæ tamen in nonnullis ſpeciebus evidentius cernuntur. Gregatim eunt Salpæ, celerrime natantes, poſſuntque extremitates utraſque ad libitum vel contrahere vel dilatare. Perlucidæ admodum ſunt, et interdum ſplendide

ſplendide varieque verſicolores. Multas ſæpe cernere eſt ſibi invicem adhærentes, lateribus conjunctis.

Videtur ſumma eſſe affinitas Salparum generi cum Dagyzis, primo detectis a Joſepho Banks, et Solandro, prope littora Hiſpanica. Poſſent fortaſſe hæc duo genera recte ſatis conſociari. Salpæ fere omnes in mari Mediterraneo naſcuntur.

232



THE

GREAT SALPA.

Generic Character.

Body tubular, nayant, open at each extremity, furniſhed with an oblique inteſtine.

Specific Character.

SALPA with an appendicle at each extremity.

The field of zoology has been ſo much enlarged by the diſcoveries made ſince the twelfth edition of the Syſtema Naturæ of Linnæus, that it has been found neceſſary to inſtitute a variety of new genera in moſt of the diviſions of the animal kingdom. In the diviſion *Molluſca* theſe new genera are particularly conſpicuous, and form not the leaſt curious additions to the hiſtory of Nature. The genus Salpa may be numbered amongſt the moſt ſtriking. The Salpæ, in general, are of an elongated and ſomewhat ſquariſh form, and conſiſt of an oblong, tubular body, open at each extremity, and marked in the interior ſtructure with ſome obſcure appearance of ramified viſcera; which are much more apparent in ſome ſpecies than in others. They are of a gregarious nature, and ſwim with great facility: poſ- ſeſſing

feſſing the power of contracting or opening at pleaſure the cavity of their extremities; they are very tranſparent, and ſometimes exhibit a rich appearance of varying colors. Several are frequently found adhering cloſely together in a lateral direction. It may not be improper to add that the animals of the genus Salpa ſeem extremely nearly allied to thoſe of the genus Dagyza, firſt diſcovered by Sir Joſeph Banks and Dr. Solander, near the coaſts of Spain. Perhaps the two genera of Salpa and Dagyza might be incorporated without any violation of propriety: the Salpæ, in general, are natives of the Mediterranean ſea.

MANTIS GONGYLODES.

Character Genericus.

Caput nutans, maxillosum, palpis instructum.
Antennæ (plerisque) setaceæ.
Alæ quatuor, membranaceæ, (plerisque) convolutæ; inferiores plicatæ.
Pedes antici compressi, subtus serrato-denticulati, armati ungue solitario et digito setaceo laterali articulato. *Postici* quatuor læves, gressorii.
Thorax linearis, elongatus, angustatus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 689.

Character Specificus, &c.

MANTIS thorace lineari utrinque dilatato, femoribus anticis spina terminatis, reliquis lobo.

MANTIS GONGYLODES.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 690.

GAAYRA.

Marcgr. bras. 246.

In generanda Manti gongylode pene putemus primo visu lusisse Naturam, membraque ei non ad auxilium sed ad impedimentum dedisse. At ulterius quærentes

quærentes benigne ei confultum fuiffe fatebimur; tantum enim abeft ut incommodo fit monftrofa hæc et inconveniens, quæ videtur, partium difpofitio, ut exinde etiam magna utilitas exoriatur. Præda vivit more reliqui generis, cui facilius arripiendæ infervit brachiorum magna longitudo, latetque inter ramos ipfa Mantis fecurior vifuque difficilior ob alarum colorem et quafi foliatam fimilitudinem, ne quid dicam dicam de crurum et thoracis fumma exilitate. Antennæ, quæ in plurimis fpeciminibus fimplices omnino et more fili deductæ, in nonnullis pulchre pectinantur. Utrum differentia fit vere fpecifica, an fexualis tantum, (quod verfimile videtur) difficile eft pro certo ftatuere. Notandum porro eft in Sebæ figuris non modo hujus fpeciei fed et Mantis ftrumariæ antennas interdum pectinari. Si viva poffet infpici Mantis gongylodes, color fortaffe ei longe effet vividior: mortuæ idem plerumque eft ac in tabula. Innafcitur in variis partibus Afiæ et Africæ.

THE

LONG-BREASTED MANTIS.

Generic Character.

Head unſteady; mouth armed with jaws, and furniſhed with palpi.

Antennæ ſetaceous, (ſome few ſpecies excepted.)

Wings four, membranaceous, in moſt ſpecies convoluted: the lower ones (generally) plicated.

Feet anterior compreſſed, ſerrated beneath, armed with a lateral ſolitary claw and jointed proceſs; *poſterior* four, ſmooth, formed for walking.

Thorax (in moſt ſpecies) elongated and narrowed.

Specific Character, &c.

MANTIS with linear thorax dilated on each ſide, the fore thighs terminated by a ſpine, the other lobated.

Roes. inſ. 2. *gryll. t.* 7.
D'Aubent. pl. enl. 65. f. 2.
Drury inſ. 1. pl 56. f. 2.

The Mantis gongylodes is an inſect of ſo ſingular an appearance, that it ſeems, at firſt view, as if formed

formed by a caprice of Nature, and appears to be incommoded by the ſtrange and uncouth diſproportion of its limbs, and the aukwardneſs of its form. All theſe ſeeming incongruities, however, are in reality calculated for the natural habits and modes of life to which the animal is deſtined; and, inſtead of proving a diſadvantage to it, are, on the contrary, the powerful means of its ſupport. Like the reſt of its congeners, it is of a predacious nature; and the great length of its fore-legs enables it readily to ſeize and manage the ſmaller inſects on which it feeds; while its color and the leaf-like appearance of its wings, with the extreme gracility of its thorax and legs, make it leſs eaſily diſtinguiſhed amongſt the vegetables on which it reſides, and thus give it the advantage of obtaining its prey the more readily. The antennæ, which in moſt ſpecimens are ſimple and filiform, are in others elegantly pectinated; whether this be really a ſpecific difference, or merely a ſexual one, it is not eaſy to determine. It is alſo to be obſerved, that in the figures of Seba, this ſpecies, as well as the Mantis ſtrumaria, is ſometimes repreſented with pectinated antennæ. Tho' the Mantis gongylodes is generally of the color repreſented in the plate, yet when living it is probably of a much greener caſt: it is a native of many parts of Aſia and Africa.

TANAGRA BRASILIA.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum conicum, acuminatum, emarginatum, baſi ſubtrigonum, apice declive.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 314.

Character Specificus, &c.

TANAGRA COCCINEA, alis caudaque nigris.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 314.

MERULA BRASILICA.

Bell. av. 319.

TIJEPIRANGA.

Raj. ſyn. p. 87. 13.
Will. orn. p. 184. 185.

CARDINALIS.

Briſſ. av. 3. p. 42. n. 24. t. 3. f. 1.

Pulcherrima hæc avis, cujus magnitudinem naturalem oſtendit tabula, amat omnem Americam Auſtralem, præcipue autem Braſiliam.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

B.N.

London, Published Feb.y 1st 1796 by F. P. Nodder & Co. No. 15 Brewer Street.

THE

BRASILIAN TANAGER.

Generic Character.

Bill conic, ſharp-pointed, ſloping at the tip and ſlightly emarginated; ſomewhat trigonal towards the baſe.

Specific Character, &c.

SCARLET TANAGER with black wings and tail.

Le CARDINAL.

Briſſ. orn. 3. p. 42. 24. pl. 3. f. 1.

BRASILIAN TANAGER.

Lath. Syn. 1. p. 215.

This highly elegant ſpecies is a native of South America, and is principally found in Braſil. The plate repreſents it in its natural ſize.

TERERELLA FLAVICOMA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus oblongum, repens, nudum, penicillis branchiiſque lateralibus.

Tentacula capillaria, ciliata.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

TEREBELLA depreſſa, branchiis utrinque 37, cauda bifurca.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 3114.

APHRODITA FLAVA.

Pall. Miſc. Zool. p. 97. t. 8. f. 7.—11.

Animalium iſtorum marinorum, quæ Terebellæ vocantur, accedit prope forma generalis ad Nereidum et Aphroditarum ſimilitudinem. In cavis rupium degunt nonnullæ ſpecies: aliæ tubos quoſdam incolunt flexiles et quaſi coriaceos, ſua arte fabricatos. E maximis eſt generis Terebella flavicoma, et in oceano Indico innaſcitur. Veram magnitudinem repræſentat tabula.

THE

YELLOW-HAIRED TEREBELLA.

Generic Character.

Body oblong, repent, with lateral faſcicles and branchiæ.

Tentacula capillary and ciliated.

Specific Character, &c.

DEPRESSED TEREBELLA, with about 37 branchiæ on each ſide, and forked tail.

The Terebellæ are marine animals, in their general appearance reſembling thoſe of the genus Nereis. They are alſo pretty nearly allied to the Aphroditæ. Some ſpecies inhabit the cavities of rocks, and others a kind of flexible or leather-like tubes of their own compoſition. The ſpecies here repreſented in its natural ſize is one of the largeſt of the genus, and is a native of the Indian ocean.

SALPA DEMOCRATICA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus liberum, gelatinoſum, utroque apice aperto, intus vacuum; inteſtino obliquo.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 3129.

Character Specificus, &c.

SALPA faſciata, poſtice aculeata.

SALPA punctata, faſciata, aculeis pone octo.
Lin. Syſt Nat. Gmel. p. 3129.
Forſk. Fn. Aegypt. Arab. p. 113. n. 32.

Natat, ut plurimum, hæc ſpecies nullo certo tramite, agmine quaquaverſum confuſo, ſine ullo duce aut conſilio; quam ob cauſam conjicio Dominum Forſkal, qui forſan primus eam deſcripſit *democraticam* nominaſſe. Salpæ fere omnes in mari mediterraneo naſcuntur, democratica autem præcipue in mari rubro.

THE

DEMOCRATIC SALPA.

Generic Character.

Body tubular, nayant, gelatinous, open at each extremity, furniſhed with an oblique inteſtine.

Specific Character.

FASCIATED SALPA, aculeated behind.

The ſpecies of Salpa here repreſented is generally ſeen in large groupes or multitudes, ſwimming confuſedly in all directions, without any leader, plan or order; for which reaſon Mr. Forſkall, its firſt deſcriber, ſeems to have applied to it the title by which it is at preſent diſtinguiſhed. Almoſt all the Salpæ are natives of the Mediterranean, but this is principally found in the red ſea.

MOTACILLA SUTORIA.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum ſubulatum, rectum: mandibulis ſubæqualibus.
Nares ovatæ.
Lingua lacero-emarginata.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 328.

Character Specificus, &c.

MOTACILLA tota flava minima.

MOTACILLA ſutoria.

Zool. Ind. p. 17. t. 8.

SYLVIA ſutoria.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 551.

MOTACILLA ſutoria.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 997.

Avium in nidificando varium et admirandum ingenium ſuave eſt philoſopho contemplari. Aliæ, Fringilla nempe coelebs, Fringilla Carduelis, et variæ Parorum ſpecies, non ſine magno labore nidos conſtruunt concinnos et elegantes: aliæ nullo fere

 negotio

negotio receptaculum sibi rude et incompositum comparant: aliæ nidum fere nullum facientes satis putant si cavum aliquod in arbore nactæ super molli et putrido ligno ova deposuerint: sunt etiam quæ in gramine pariunt vel inter lapides. Hirundininum genus arte quadam cæmentitia cunabula e luto compacta affigunt muris caminisque; et parvula est species in Sina Indicisque insulis probe cognita, quæ cum ab aquis vicinis satis materiæ gelatæ collegerit, firme nidificat de indurato glutine. In Indiæ et Americæ regionibus calidioribus altius quiddam sapere videntur aves, quarum multæ, Orioli scilicet et aliæ, cubilia de arborum ramis suspendunt modo vasis chemici cui collum retortum et elongatum, ventre capaci. Generat etiam Europa Parum pendulinum et alias paucas quæ prolem educant in cunis pendentibus, quarum margines mira solertia arundinibus alligaverunt. At his omnibus longe antecellit illarum avium acumen, quæ ad recipiendos pullos folium vel folia consuunt fibris vegetabilibus. Hujusmodi insigne exemplum ostendit tabula belle adeo et affabre contextum, ut artis potius humanæ quam aviculæ αυτοδιδακτου opus videatur. Finito sutorio opere, consternitur nidus plumis mollibus, et lanugine e variis plantis collecta. Longa est avis circiter tres uncias, pondere levissimo. Ova, nisi errent qui se ea vidisse profitentur, formicarum ovis (ut falso vulgoque vocantur, sunt enim revera chrysalides) vix majora. Motacillæ sutoriæ, quam fide pictorum novimus (licet enim nidus sæpe in musæis inveniatur, ipsam avem vix unquam vidit physicus aliquis Europæus) color flavo-pallet. Va-

rias

rias Indiæ partes incolit. In nido construendo interdum margines adversos ejusdem folii consuit, interdum aridum viridi connectit, ut sit in nido quem cernere est in opere celeberrimi Pennanti cui titulus "Zoologia Indica." Supra notavimus aves Indicas ingeniosius nidificare. Pauca & levia sunt pericula quæ aves Europeæ tempore incubationis subeunt: at Indicas, quarum in perniciem sub omni fere arbusto latet serpens, & inter arbores ludo procaci invigilat insidiosa simiarum curiositas, Naturæ visum est majore quodam & acutiore *instinctu* donare, ut astutia astutiæ par esset.

237

THE

TAILOR WARBLER.

Generic Character.

Bill ſubulate; ſtrait: mandibles nearly equal.
Noſtrils nearly oval.
Tongue jagged or lacerated towards the tip.

Specific Character.

Very ſmall MOTACILLA, entirely yellow.

The TAILOR BIRD.

Ind. Zool. p. 7. pl. 8.

The TAILOR WARBLER.

Lath. Syn. 2. p. 515.

The nidification of birds, or varied inſtinct exerted by thoſe animals in providing proper and convenient receptacles for their future brood, is a ſubject highly worthy the attention of a philoſophic mind. Some, as the Chaffinch, the Goldfinch, and the different ſpecies of Pari or Titmice, are remarkable for conſtructing neſts of peculiar neatneſs and elegance; while others exert little diligence in this reſpect, and arrange their materials in a far more care-

leſs

lefs manner; and fome can fcarce be faid to form any regular neft, but content themfelves with a convenient cavity in a tree, and depofit their eggs on the foft furface of the decayed wood. Others lay their eggs on the ground, amongft grafs, or even amongft ftones. Birds of the Swallow tribe practife a fpecies of mafonry, and attach their nefts, formed of foft mud, to the fides of walls and chimnies; and a fmall fpecies of this genus, not uncommon in China and the Indian iflands, collects gelatinous materials from the furface of the neighbouring waters, and conftructs with them a neft of a very durable nature, and confifting entirely of hardened gluten. In the hotter regions of India and America, where a higher fpecies of inftinct feems to prevail amongft birds, feveral fpecies form nefts which are fo difpofed as to hang from the branches of trees in the form of retorts or long-necked bottles, as the Orioli and fome others. In Europe alfo the Parus Pendulinus and a few other birds attach their temporary habitations, at three or four places on the edge, to the adjoining reeds amongft which they build, and thus, with exquifite contrivance, form their "*pendent bed and procreant cradle.*" Laftly, fome birds exert a ftill more curious fpecies of inftinctive ingenuity, and actually few together, with vegetable fibres, the edges of one or more leaves, in order to form a convenient and unfufpected receptacle for their young. Of this very fingular mode of nidification, the little bird, whofe neft, with the young included, is reprefented on the annexed plate, affords perhaps the moft eminent example; and few

with

with ſuch dexterity the edges of the leaves ſelected for this purpoſe, that they ſeem rather to have been connected by human art, than that of an uninſtructed animal. When the operation of ſewing the leaves is finiſhed, the cavity is lined with feathers, and down collected from various vegetables. The ſize of this bird is very ſmall: its length ſcarce exceeding three inches, and its weight proportionally light. The eggs, if there be no miſtake in the reports of thoſe who have ſeen them, are ſaid ſcarce to exceed the ſize of what are commonly, but erroneouſly, termed ant's eggs, (which in reality are the caſes including the aureliæ or pupæ of thoſe inſects.) The color of the bird is a pale yellow. It is, however, principally on the faith of drawings that we are enabled to deſcribe the bird itſelf, which, though the neſt is often ſeen in muſeums, does not yet appear to have been in the poſſeſſion of any ſcientific European naturaliſt. It is an inhabitant of ſeveral parts of India. In forming its neſt it ſometimes makes uſe of a dead or withered leaf, which it connects to a living one; at other times uſes but one leaf, ſewing together the oppoſite edges. A neſt of this bird has been figured in Mr. Pennant's Indian Zoology, in which the former of theſe methods has been practiſed.

It has been already obſerved, that it is chiefly amongſt the birds of India that theſe extraordinary inſtances of ingenuity occur. In Europe, the dangers to which theſe animals are liable during their ſtate of incubation are comparatively few; while in India, where every thicket conceals the gliding ſerpent,

ſerpent, and tribes of reſtleſs animals of the monkey kind are perpetually wandering about the woods, ſuch an increaſe of foreſight in the feathered tribe is the more neceſſary, in order to guard them from the numerous dangers to which they would otherwiſe be expoſed.

PLEUREONECTES ROSEUS.

Character Genericus.

Caput parvum: *Oculi* in eodem capitis latere.
Corpus compreſſum, altero latere ſubconvexo dorſum, altero plano pallidiore abdomen referente.

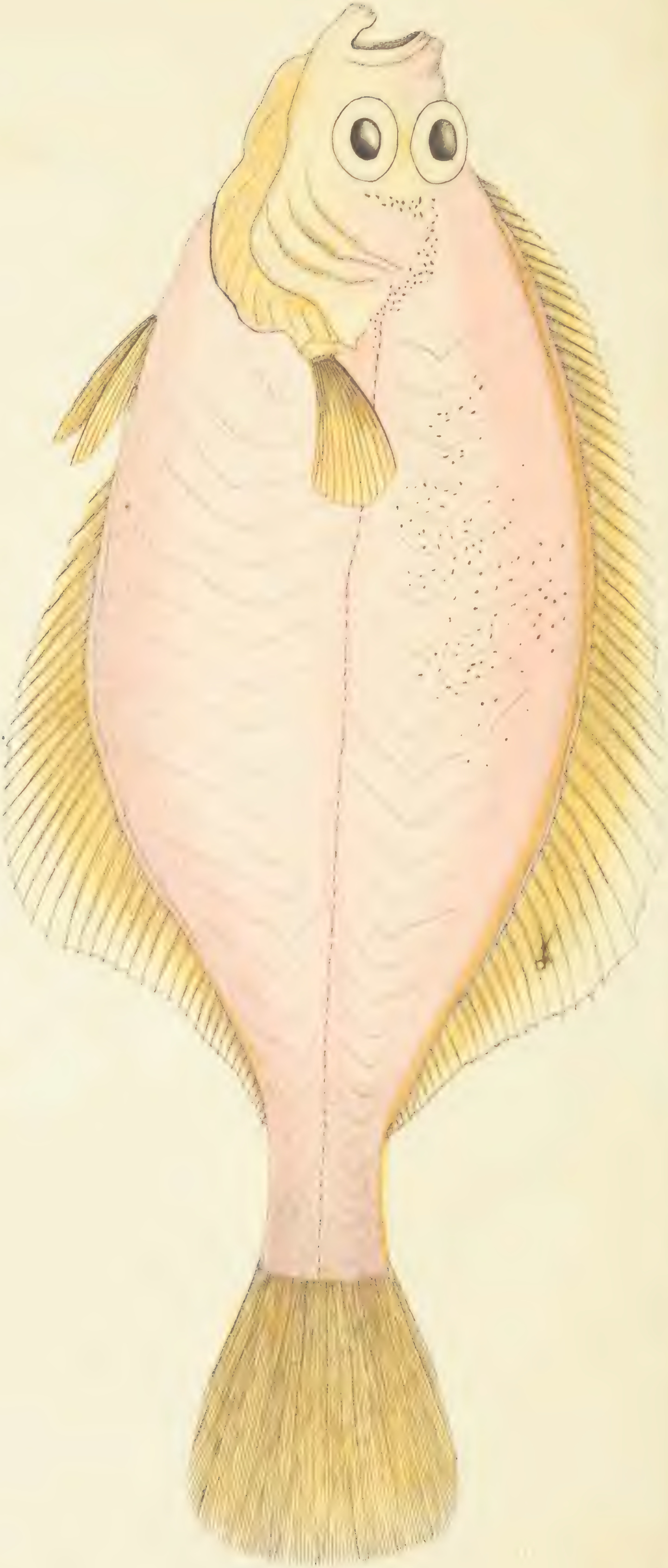
Character Specificus.

PLEURONECTES oculis dextris, corpore roſeo.

Pinn: pect: rad: 12. *ventr.* 7. *dorſ.* 60. *an.* 42. *caud.* 20.

Continet genus *Pleuronectes* piſces qui vulgo *compreſſi* nominantur. Huic fere nullus eſt colorum pulchriorum decor. Sunt ſane ſpecies aliquot exoticæ quæ variatum jactant ſplendorem. Europæarum vix ullam novimus præter Pleuronectem Plateſſam hoc nomine dignam memorari; ſi excipiamus ſpeciem de qua jam agitur, non quidem rutilam, ſed certe elegantem, ſuaviter nempe roſeo-pallentem, partim ſubflavam, partim argenteo-albentem; inferius pallidiorem longe, ſeu fere albidam. Pinnæ caudaque pallent fuſco-flaveſcentia. Squamæ nullæ ſunt, ſed ſquamis ſimilia minuta quædam reticula.

cula. Caret quoque fere omni aſperitate tum linea lateralis, tum origo ſeu baſis pinnæ dorſualis. Inter Pleuronectes reponendus eſt piſcis, quorum oculi a dextro latere ſiti ſunt. *Pleuronecti Fleſo* Linnæi admodum affinis eſt, cujus forſan primo viſu varietas haberi poſſit. Veriſimilius tamen eſt ſpeciem eſſe revera diverſam, nec antea deſcriptam. In Muſeo Leveriano exſtat ſpecimèn ipſiſſimum, quod in Thameſi captum eſt, triennio jam abhinc elapſo.



238

THE

ROSE-COLOURED FLOUNDER.

Generic Character.

Head ſmall: *Eyes* both ſeated on the ſame ſide of the head.

Body compreſſed; ſomewhat convex and coloured on one ſide; flat and paler on the other.

Specific Character.

ROSE-COLOURED FLOUNDER, with eyes towards the right.

Obſ. In the pectoral fins about 12 *rays, in the ventral* 7, *in the dorſal* 60, *in the anal* 42. *In the tail about* 20.

The genus Pleuronectes, which contains the fiſh commonly known by the title of flat-fiſh, is in general not remarkable for elegance of color: ſome few indeed of the exotic ſpecies are beautifully variegated; but of thoſe which are natives of Europe the Pleuronectes Plateſſa or Plaiſe is perhaps the moſt decorated. The fiſh here repreſented, (if indeed it be really a diſtinct ſpecies, and not a variety of ſome other,) ſeems to afford an exception to this rule, and

is

is of a color which, if not radiant, muſt at leaſt be conſidered as highly elegant; viz. a moſt delicate roſe-color, which in ſome parts is ſlightly tinged with yellowiſh, and in others with ſilvery white. The lower ſurface of the fiſh is ſtill paler, or very nearly white, and the fins and tail are of a pale yellow brown. It is deſtitute of ſcales, though marked by very minute ſcale-like points or reticulations. It is alſo nearly void of all aſperity, either on the ſide-line, or at the origin of the back-fin, &c. It ſeems moſt allied to the Pleuronectes Fleſus, of which it might perhaps on a curſory view be ſuppoſed a variety. There is, however, great reaſon to believe it a totally new and hitherto undeſcribed ſpecies. It was taken in the Thames about three years ago, and is now in the Leverian Muſeum.

ASCIDIA PEDUNCULATA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus fixum, teretiusculum, vaginans.
Aperturæ binæ ut plurimum ad summitatem.
Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3127.

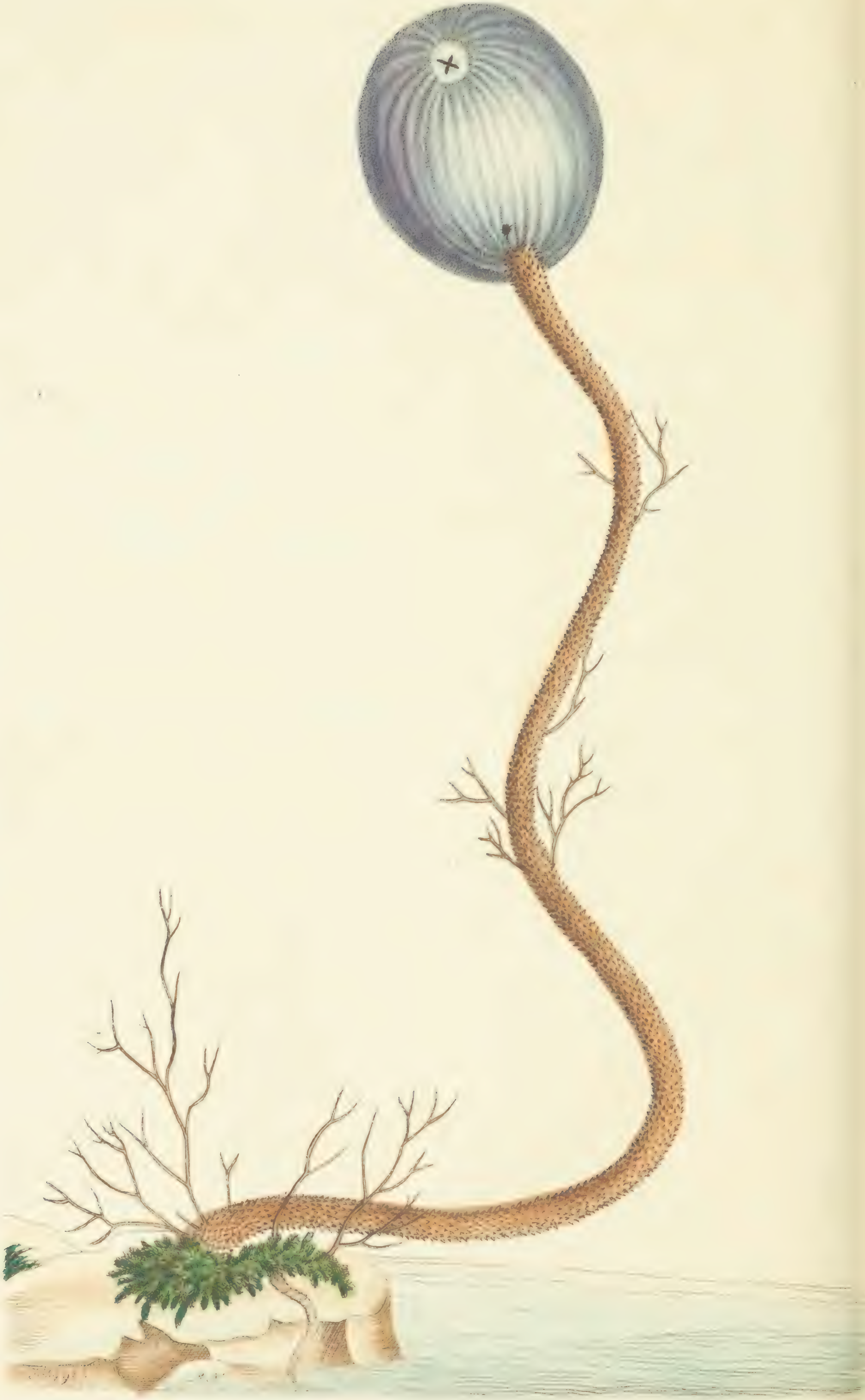
Character Specificus, &c.

ASCIDIA stipite longissimo, capitulo ovato, apertura utraque terminali.

ASCIDIA stipite sensim attenuato, capitulo fusiformi, apertura utraque terminali.
Lin. Syst Nat. Gmel. p. 3127.

VORTICELLA OVIFERA.
Lin. Syst. Nat. Edit. 12. p. 1319.

Ascidiam clavatam, qua rariorem nullam continet genus, in hoc opere antea descripsimus. Species de qua jam agitur, licet illi valde sit affinis, non modo corpus habet multo rotundius, sed et foramina ambo terminalia, seu non in lateribus sita. Corpus subrubrum et læve. Stipes fusco-rubet, scaber, setulis parvulis seu spiculis obsitus. Maria incolit Septentrionalia Ascidia pedunculata, rupibus, lapidibus, conchisque majoribus plerumque affixa.



PEDUNCULATED ASCIDIA.

Generic Character.

Body fixed, approaching more or leſs to a cylindric ſhape; in ſome ſpecies ſeſſile; in others ſupported on a pedicle.

Apertures in moſt ſpecies two: ſituated towards the upper part.

Specific Character.

LONG-STALKED ASCIDIA with oval body and two terminal apertures.

The Aſcidia clavata, one of the rareſt and moſt curious animals of its genus, has already been deſcribed in the preſent work. The ſpecies now repreſented is much allied to it in general appearance, but differs in the ſhape of the body, which is much rounder, and in the ſituation of the apertures, which are terminal inſtead of lateral, as in the former animal. The body is of a reddiſh color, and ſmooth: the ſtem of a darker red, and rough, or beſet with minute briſtles or ſpicula. It is a native of the Northern ſeas, and is generally found affixed either to ſtones, rocks, or large ſhells.

LOXIA ORIX.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum conico-gibbum, frontis baſi rotundatum verſus caput: Mandibula inferior margine laterali inflexa.

Nares in baſi roſtri minutæ rotundæ.

Lingua integra.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 843.

Character Specificus, &c.

LOXIA GRISEA, roſtro, fronte abdomineque nigris, collo uropygioque fulvis.

Lin. Mant. 1771. p. 527.

EMBERIZA ORIX.

Lin. Syſt. 1. p. 309.

CARDINALIS capitis Bonæ Spei.

Briſſ. 3. p. 114.

LOXIA ORIX.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 863.

In bonæ ſpei promontorio generata hæc avis, ſedem ſibi præcipue quærit in locis aquoſis, nidum ponens inter arundines. Oſtendit tabula veram avis magnitudinem.

H

J.N.

THE

GRENADIER GROSBEAK.

Generic Character.

Bill ſtrong, and convex above and below, very thick at the baſe.
Noſtrils ſmall and round.
Tongue as if cut off at the end.

Pennant.

Specific Character, &c.

BROWN GROSBEAK, with the face and under part of the body black; the neck, back, and rump orange-ſcarlet.

GRENADIER GROSBEAK.
Lath. Syn. 2. p. 120.

Le CARDINAL du Cap de Bonne Eſperance.
Briſſ. orn. 3. p. 114.
Buff. oiſ. 3. p. 496.

This bird is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it frequents watery places; building its neſt among reeds: it is figured in its natural ſize.

TÆNIA VULGARIS.

Character Genericus.

Corpus depreſſum, articulatum.
Caput oſculis ſuctoriis quatuor, duplicique ſerie uncinorum exſertilium et retractilium.

Character Specificus, &c.

TÆNIA longiſſima, articulis latis brevibus.

TÆNIA VULGARIS.
Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 1323.

TÆNIA orificio ovorum duplici: altero in tergo ovarii punctiformi, altero ante illud poſito papilliformi expreſſili.
Lin. Syſt Nat. Gmel. p. 3065.

Habitu et conformatione totius corporis, et vivendi modo, neſcio annon mirabilior ſit immenſa iſta cohors nomine *vermium* phyſicis cognita, quam ipſa etiam majora animalia. Auxit in tantum hanc zoologiæ partem indomita hodiernorum philoſophorum diligentia, ut major longe ſit vermium numerus

rus

rus quam antea potuit cogitari. Tædio tamen esset plerisque lectoribus eos qui *viscerales* vulgo vocantur minutius enumerare: sunt enim nonnulla in naturæ investigatione quæ scire forsan infelicius sit quam nescire: nec sine perturbatione animi contemplari possumus fœdam istam et odiosam animalculorum turbam, quæ, quantum adhuc compertum est, ad hoc ipsum nata videntur ut per aliorum animalium viscera pererrent, ibique sedem habeant quasi propriam et sibi destinatam; nusquam enim alibi conspiciuntur; immo nec carere iis animalia recens nata pro certo cognitum est: quod jam olim nec Hippocratem latuit. Sed de his satis. De tænia jam speciatim tractabimus quam ostendit tabula.

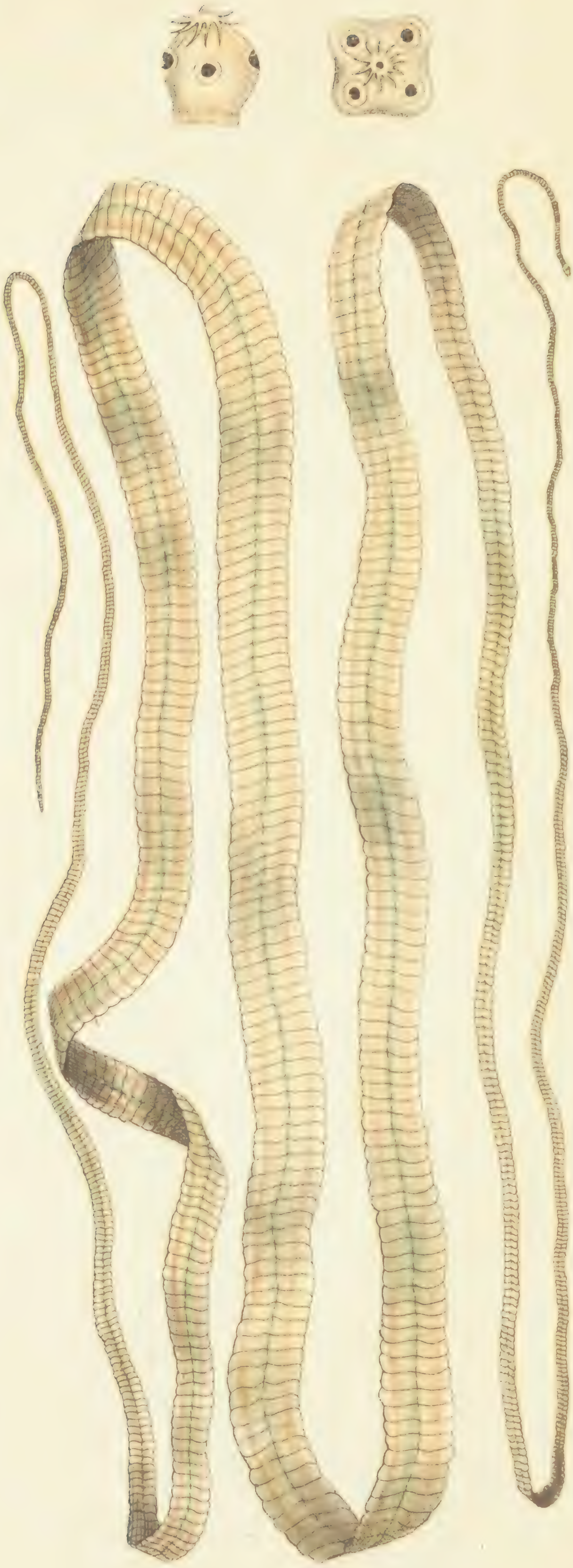
Tæniarum, quæ corpus humanum infestare solent, præcipuæ sunt tænia vulgaris, et tænia *Solium* Linnæi; quarum interdum pene incredibilis longitudo dirissima intulit symptomata. Harum priorem depinximus. Difficilimum est specimen perfectum et integrum nancisci, cum diffracta plerumque sit vel ima vel superior pars; eo sæpius quod magna sit iis repullulandi vis, et insitum sit in singulo corporis segmento vitæ principium, adeo ut sponte se contrahat seu extendat unum aliquod a cæteris avulsum, quasi nullam omnino senserit injuriam.

Figuræ superiores capita tæniarum demonstrant microscopio aucta, eo magis notatu digna quod Linnæum plene refellant, qui in systematis naturæ editione duodecima asserit nullum esse iis caput re-

vera

vera diverſum a corpore, et erraſſe vult Tyſonum aliosque, qui caput notarunt depinxeruntque.

Addendum porro eſt tænias eſſe oviparas, et e foraminibus quæ ſunt in lateribus corporis ova numeroſiſſima excludere.



THE

BROAD-JOINTED TAPE-WORM.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body depreſſed, jointed.
Head furniſhed with four orifices for ſuction, and (generally) with a double ſeries of retractile hooks or holders.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Very long TÆNIA, with broad, ſhort joints.

The broad TÆNIA.

The ſhort-jointed TAPE-WORM.

The numerous tribes of beings diſtinguiſhed in modern natural hiſtory by the title of *Vermes*, exhibit perhaps more curious and ſtriking particularities in their conformation, habits, and general appearance, than even the ſuperior orders of the animal kingdom.

The additions to this branch of zoology by the perſevering reſearches of modern Naturaliſts, are in the higheſt degree curious, and prove the number of

of theſe wonderful animals to be far greater than before imagined.

To the generality of readers, however, a too particular enumeration of the viſceral vermes, though abounding in curioſity, might be unpleaſing; and it is perhaps one of the few caſes in which an ignorance of natural hiſtory contributes, in ſome degree, to our happineſs; ſince it muſt be allowed that a full ſurvey of the modern diſcoveries on this ſubject excites ideas unfavourable to our own repoſe; nor is it poſſible to ſurvey, without a mixture of horror and aſtoniſhment, the numerous liſt of thoſe diſguſting inmates, which, for reaſons uninveſtigable by human wiſdom, are permitted to take up their abode in the internal parts of different animals; and which ſeem, ſo far as the utmoſt reſearch of Naturaliſts has been capable of diſcovering, to be intended for the real and proper inhabitants of thoſe ſituations, being undiſcoverable in any other place. As a convincing proof of this, it is certain, that in animals recently born, their exiſtence has been aſcertained; an obſervation which did not eſcape the attention of Hippocrates.

But to return to the immediate ſubject of the preſent paper; of the Tæniæ which infeſt the human ſpecies the moſt remarkable are the Tænia vulgaris, and the Tænia *Solium* of Linnæus; each of which has ſometimes been found of an incredible length, and productive of the moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms.

It

It is the former of theſe which is repreſented on the preſent plate. It is not often that a complete ſpecimen can be ſeen, as it generally happens that either the upper or lower part is broken off; a circumſtance which is extremely common in theſe animals, which poſſeſs a high degree of reproductive power, and may be conſidered as poſſeſſing the vital principle in every joint or ſegment, which, when ſeparated from the reſt, continues to move in various directions, as if uninjured by its diſſaſſociation from the general chain.

The upper figures repreſent the heads of Tæniæ, as they appear when magnified, and which are the more worthy of obſervation, as they ſo completely demonſtrate the abſurdity of the doctrine delivered by Linnæus in the twelfth edition of the Syſtema Naturæ; viz. that theſe animals are deſtitute of a diſtinct head, and that Tyſon and others, who had deſcribed them with one were entirely miſtaken.

It ſhould be added, that the Tæniæ are oviparous animals, and diſcharge their numerous eggs from the lateral foramina of their bodies.

CORYPHÆNA HIPPURUS.

Character Genericus.

Caput maxime truncato-declive.
Membrana branchioſtega radiis quinque.
Pinna dorſalis longitudine dorſi.

Lin.

Character Specificus, &c.

CORYPHÆNA THALASSINA, aurantio-guttata, dorſo cæruleo, cauda bifida.

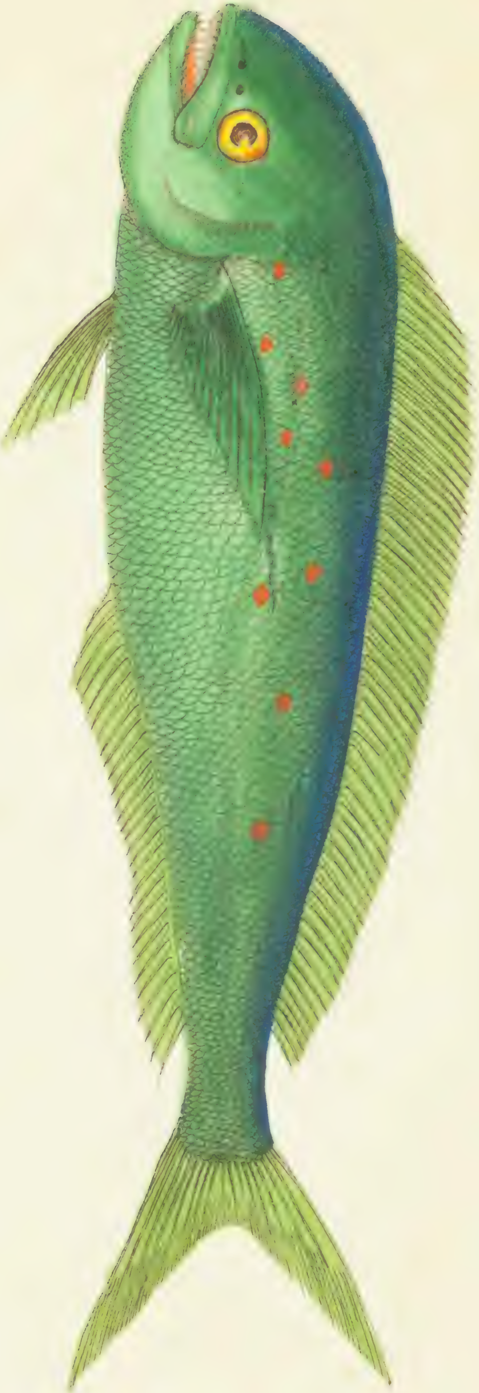
CORYPHÆNA cauda bifida, radiis dorſalibus ſexaginta.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 446.

CORYPHÆNA pinna ani radiis viginti quinque.
Bloch. auſt. Fiſch 2. p. 143. t. 174.

Generi Coryphænæ, ut plurimum, obtigit inſolitus colorum ſplendor; cujus variæ ſpecies vel ipſis pulcherrimis Labris Zeiſque non cedunt, immo etiam nec auratis fulgentiſſimiſque Cyprinis. Species, quam jam memoravimus, in mari Mediterraneo non raro invenitur; illamque interdum gravi errore

errore Delphinis nomine vocaverunt nonnulli. In longitudinem quatuor vel etiam quinque pedum crefcit. Perniciffimus eft pifcis et prædando vitam fuftinet.



THE

COMMON CORYPHÆNA.

Generic Character.

Head ſloping ſuddenly downwards.
Gill-covers five-rayed.
Dorſal Fin the length of the back.

Specific Character, &c.

SEA-GREEN CORYHÆNA, ſpotted with orange, with blue back and forked tail.

The COMMON CORYPHÆNA.

The SEA-GREEN SPOTTED CORYPHENE, popularly called the Dolphin.

The genus Coryphæna is diſtinguiſhed in general by a more than uſual gaiety of color; many of the ſpecies being equal in brilliancy to the richeſt of the Labri and Zei, or even to the golden ſplendor of ſome of the Cyprini. The particular ſpecies here repreſented is not unfrequently found in the Mediterranean, and has ſometimes been moſt erroneouſly called by the title of Dolphin. It grows to the length of four, or even five feet. It is extremely ſwift and vigorous, and of a predacious nature.

ORIOLUS XANTHORNUS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum conicum, convexum, acutiſſimum, rectum: mandibula ſuperiore paulo longiore, obſolete emarginata.

Lingua bifida, acuta.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 160.

Character Specificus, &c.

ORIOLUS LUTEUS, gula, remigibus rectricibuſque nigris.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p. 391.

XANTHORNUS MEXICANUS.

Briſſ. av. 2. p. 118. t. 11. f. 2.

AVIS AYOQUANTOTOTL.

Hern. mex. 54.

Seb. Muſ. 2. p. 102, t. 96. f. 4.

Oriolus Xanthornus in inſula Jamaica præcipue invenitur: tabula avis magnitudinem naturalem exprimit.

THE

LESSER BANANA-BIRD.

Generic Character.

Bill conic, convex, very ſharp-pointed, ſtrait: the upper mandible rather longer than the lower, and ſlightly emarginated.

Tongue bifid, ſharp-pointed.

Feet formed for walking.

Specific Character, &c.

GOLD-YELLOW ORIOLE, with black throat, quills, and tail.

The LESSER BONANA-BIRD.

Lath. Syn. 1. p. 438.

LE CAROUGE.

Briſſ. orn. 2. p. 118. pl. 11. f. 2.
Buf. oiſ. 3. p. 247.
Pl. enl. 535. f. 1.

The Oriolus Xanthornus or leſſer Banana-Bird is chiefly found in the Iſland of Jamaica: it is repreſented on the plate in its natural ſize.

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VOLUTA.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.
Testa unilocularis, spiralis.
Apertura ecaudata subeffusa.
Columella plicata: Labio Umbilicove (ut plurimum) nullo.

Lin. Syst Nat. Gmel. p. 3459.

VOLUTA EPISCOPALIS.

Character Specificus, &c.

VOLUTA testa lævi, anfractuum margine integro, columella quadriplicata.

VOLUTA EPISCOPALIS.
Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3459.

VOLUTA MITRA *episcopalis.*
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1194.

MITRA EPISCOPI.
Rumph. mus. t. 29. f. K.
Seb. mus. 3. t. 51. f. 8.—16.

VOLUTA PAPALIS.

Character Specificus, &c.

VOLUTA testa transversim striata, anfractuum margine labroque denticulatis, columella quadriplicata.

VOLUTA PAPALIS.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3459.

VOLUTA MITRA *papalis.*

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1195.

MITRA PAPALIS.

Seb. mus. 3. t. 51. f. 1.—5.
Rumf. t. 29. f. 1.

Adeo inter se affines sunt conchæ in tabula depictæ, ut Linnæus in editione duodecima Systematis Naturæ dubitasse omnino videtur, sintne species revera diversæ; cum ambas eodem nomine communi designaverit, nempe *Volutæ Mitræ.* Speciem lævem, mitram scilicet *episcopalem* decorant plerumque maculæ pulchre rubentes, sed pallidulæ, forma fere quadrata. *Mitra papalis* e contrario maculis aspergitur, quarum forma inæqualior, colorque multo saturatior, et rubro-ferrugineus. Inveniuntur

tur ambæ in mari Indico, et recentes cooperiuntur epidermide, ſeu pellicula tenui fuſco-flaveſcente. Quod incolit eas animal venenatum eſſe dicitur, et mucrone quodam ſeu proboſcide acuminata tangentes vulnerare.

THE

MITRE VOLUTES.

Generic Character.

Animal reſembling a Limax or Slug.
Shell unilocular, ſpiral.
Pillar or Column twiſted or plaited.

THE

EPISCOPAL VOLUTE.

Specific Character, &c.

Smooth white Volute with ſquariſh red ſpots; the edges of the ſpires entire; the pillar with four wreaths.

The SMOOTH MITRE-SHELL.

La MITRE.

Argenv. conch. pl 9. f. C.

La MITRE EPISCOPALE.

Knorr. 1. pl. 6. f. 2.

THE

PAPAL VOLUTE.

Specific Character, &c.

Tranfverfely ftriated white Volute with irregular dark-red fpots; the edges of the fpires toothed; the pillar with four wreaths.

The ROUGH or TOOTHED MITRE-SHELL.

The PAPAL MITRE.

La TIARE.

Argenv. pl. 9. f. E.

La COURONNE PAPALE.

Knorr. 1. pl. 6. f. 1.

The two fhells at prefent figured, are fo very nearly allied, that Linnæus, in the twelfth edition of the Syftema Naturæ, feems to have confidered them as fcarce fpecifically diftinct; and has therefore included them both under the common title of *Voluta Mitra*. In the fmooth fort, or *M. epifcopalis*, the fpots are commonly of a bright, though fomewhat pale red, and of a fhape much inclining to fquare:

ſquare: on the contrary, in the *M. papalis* they are of a very deep or browniſh red, as well as much more irregular in their form. Both are natives of the Indian ocean, and, when recent, are covered with a thin, yellowiſh-brown epidermis or cuticle. The inhabiting animal is ſaid to be of a poiſonous nature, and to wound thoſe who touch it with a kind of pointed trunk.

LOPHIUS HISTRIO.

Character Genericus.

Caput (corpuſque pleriſque) depreſſum.
Dentes plurimi, acuti.
Oculi verticales.
Corpus ſquamis nudum, informe.

Character Specificus, &c.

LOPHIUS ſubflaveſcens, corpore compreſſo tumido, maculis irregularibus nigricantibus variato.

LOPHIUS HISTRIO.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 403.
Bloch. ichth. t. 111.

Ob formam quam ſortitus eſt ſingularem et inuſitatam, putemus potius hunc piſcem monſtrum quoddam ſeu pictoris luſum quam ipſius naturæ artificium. Maris Americani Auſtralis incola eſt et prope oras Braſilienſes plerumque conſpicitur. Peculiare quiddam et inſolitum eſt in tuberibus illis elongatis quæ ex capite excreſcunt, nec ſatis adhuc patet cuinam uſui inſerviant. Pinnæ anteriores, pedibus

K ſimillimæ,

ſimillimæ, inutiles feruntur ad progrediendum. Ni fallor tamen, auctor cujuſdam operis icthyologici, (Dominus Renard?) ſe vidiſſe Lophium aſſerit, qui ex aqua captus per tres dies ſervaretur, circa domum more canis ambulantem. Raro pede longior eſt, et longe minora ſunt ſpecimina, quotquot vidi, in Europam advecta. Color fuſco-flaveſcens, ſubtus pallidior, totumque corpus maculis plurimis fuſco-nigricantibus indiſcriminatim notatum. Prædando vitam ſuſtentat Lophius Hiſtrio.

THE

HARLEQUIN LOPHIUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Head (and body in moſt ſpecies) depreſſed.
Eyes vertical.
Teeth numerous, minute, ſharp.
Body deſtitute of ſcales.
Shape uncouth.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

YELLOWISH LOPHIUS, with compreſſed tumid body, variegated with irregular blackiſh ſpots.

The SPOTTED FROG-FISH.

The HARLEQUIN FROG-FISH.

The ſhape of this animal is ſo highly ſingular as to reſemble at firſt view ſome fanciful production of the pencil rather than any real exiſtence. It is a native of the South-American ocean, and is chiefly found near the coaſts of Braſil. The lengthened proceſſes on the head are of a very peculiar and unuſual ſtructure, and their uſe is not perfectly clear.
The

The anterior fins bear a ſtrong general reſemblance to a pair of feet: yet it is ſaid the animal has not the power of uſing them as ſuch. If, however, I am not miſtaken, a certain author, (Monſ. Renard?) in his Hiſtory of Fiſh, declares that he ſaw an inſtance of a fiſh o' this ſpecies being kept for three days out of the water, and walking about the houſe in the manner of a dog. Its ſize is not large, very rarely exceeding the length of a foot; and the ſpecimens ſeen in our muſeums are in general far ſmaller. The color is a yellowiſh brown, paler beneath, and the whole body is covered with numerous irregular blackiſh-brown marks or ſpots. It is a fiſh of a predacious nature.

LANIUS BARBARUS.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum rectiuſculum, dente utrinque verſus apicem, baſi nudum.
Lingua lacera.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 134.

Character Specificus, &c.

LANIUS NIGER, ſubtus ruber, vertice femoribuſque fulvis.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 137.
Briſſ. av. 2. p. 185. t. 17. f. 2.

In Africa ſuperiori naſcitur Lanius Barbarus, in Senegala præcipue conſpectus. Tabula illum magnitudine deminutum et fere dimidiatum monſtrat. Coloribus interdum variat; vertice nempe ferrugineo potius quam luteo, corporeque ſubtus minus vivide rubro.

THE

BARBARY SHRIKE.

Generic Character.

Bill ſtraitiſh, with a tooth or ſmall proceſs on each ſide near the tip.

Tongue jagged.

Specific Character, &c.

BLACK SHRIKE, red beneath, with the top of the head deep yellow.

Le GONOLEK.

Buf. oiſ. 1. p. 314.

PIE-GRIÈCHE du SENEGAL.

Pl. enl. 56.

The Barbary Shrike is a native of the ſuperior parts of Africa, and is principally found in Senegal. The plate repreſents it diminiſhed to near half the natural ſize. In color it ſometimes varies; the top of the head being rather ferruginous than yellow, and the red on the under parts of a leſs vivid appearance.

MEDUSA NAVICULA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus gelatinosum, orbiculatum, depressum.
Os subtus, centrale.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1096.

Character Specificus, &c.

MEDUSA ovalis cærulea, oblique cristata, crista bipartita, subtus tentaculis numerosissimis.

HOLOTHURIA spirans.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3143.
Forsk. Fn. Æg. Arab. p. 104. n. 15.

Pulcherrimum animal in tabula depictum in mari Mediterraneo frequentissime conspicitur, super aquas, more Medusæ Velellæ, cui admodum affine est, velificans. Veram ejus magnitudinem cernere est in tabula.

THE

SKIFF MEDUSA.

Generic Character.

Body gelatinous, orbicular, commonly depreſſed. *Mouth* central, beneath.

Specific Character.

OVAL BLUE MEDUSA, with oblique, divided creſt, and very numerous tentacula beneath.

The beautiful animal here figured is very frequently obſerved in the Mediterranean ſea, ſailing on the ſurface of the water in the manner of the Meduſa Velella, to which it is extremely nearly allied: it is repreſented in its natural ſize.

217

BULLA ACHATINA.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.
Testa univalvis, convoluta, inermis.
Apertura subcoarctata, oblonga, longitudinalis, basi integerrima.
Columella obliqua, lævis.

Lin. Syst Nat. p. 1181.

Character Specificus, &c.

BULLA testa ovata, apertura obovata apiceque sanguineis, columella truncata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1186.

BULLA GALLICA.

Seb. Mus. 3. t. 71. 1. 2. 3. & 7. 8.

BUCCINUM cauda brevi, ore expanso.

Argenv. t. 10. f. E.

Perpulchram hanc concham parit America, et Americæ adjacentes insulæ. Variat colore, qui interdum fuscus, undis obscurioribus, interdum multo splendore insignis quem cernere est in tabula. Species

cies hæc terrestris? est et tenuis. Distinguitur varietas depicta apertura læte purpurea. Quod eam incolit animal limaci simillimum est. Non omnino persuasum mihi habeo debere hanc testam generi quod *Bullam* vocat Linnæus annumerari, cujus inter formam generalem et characteres huic non plene convenit.

THE

AGATE BULLA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal reſembling a Limax or Slug.
Shell univalve, convoluted.
Aperture ſomewhat ſtraitened, oblong, longitudinal, entire at the baſe.
Column oblique and ſmooth.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Ovate, pointed, wide-mouthed BULLA, with broad faſciæ, crimſon mouth, and truncated column.

The AGATE BULLA.

The CRIMSON-MOUTHED BULLA.

This moſt elegant ſhell is a native of America and the Weſt Indian iſlands. It varies conſiderably in point of color, being ſometimes of a duſky brown, with deeper variegations; at other times ornamented with the beautiful hues repreſented on the annexed plate. This is commonly called the purple-mouthed

variety.

variety. It is a land? ſhell, of a thin ſtructure, and the inhabiting animal bears the moſt ſtriking reſemblance to the common ſnail. It may be added that it ſeems ſcarce allowable to rank this ſhell under the Linnæan genus Bulla, with the general form and characters of which it does not perfectly agree.

PIPRA AUREOLA.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Roſtrum capite brevius, baſi ſubtrigonum, integerrimum, apice incurvum.
Pedes greſſorii.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 338.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PIPRA NIGRA, capite pectoreque coccineis aut luteis.

PIPRA NIGRA, capite pectoreque coccineis, remigibus antrorſum macula alba.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 339.

PARUS AUREOLA.

Lin, Syſt. Nat. ed. 10. p. 191.

PARUS RUBER et NIGER.

Edw. av. 2. p. 109. t. 261.

MANACUS RUBER.

Briſſ. av. 4. p. 452. t. 34. f. 3.

Coloribus variat Pipra aureola; interdum enim capite pectoreque coccineis, interdum luteis conspicitur. Americam incolit calidiorem et in Cayana præcipue invenitur. Magnitudinem veram exprimit tabula.

R. N.

London, Published July 1st 1796 by F. P. Nodder & Co. No. 15 Brewer Street.

THE

RED-AND-BLACK MANAKIN.

Generic Character.

Bill ſhorter than the head, ſomewhat triangular at the baſe, bent at tip.

Feet greſſorial.

Specific Character.

BLACK MANAKIN with the head and breaſt either ſcarlet or gold-yellow.

The RED and BLACK MANAKIN.

Edw. t. 261. f. 2.

Le MANAKIN rouge.

Buff. oiſ. 4. p. 415.

Le MANAKIN orangé.

Buf. oiſ. 4. p. 417.
Pl. enl. 34. f. 3. & 302. f. 2.

The Pipra aureola varies in color, being ſometimes ſeen with the head and breaſt of a rich ſcarlet, at other times of a gold-yellow. It is an inhabitant of the hotter parts of America, and is principally found in Cayenne. The plate repreſents it in its natural ſize.

MEDUSA VELELLA.

Character Genericus.

Corpus gelatinofum, orbiculatum, depreffum.
Os fubtus, centrale.

Character Specificus, &c.

MEDUSA ovalis cærulea, oblique criftata, crifta fimplici, fubtus tentaculis numerofiffimis.

MEDUSA OVALIS, concentrice ftriata, margine ciliato, fupra velo membranaceo.
Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 1098.
Lin. Syft. Nat. Gmel. p. 3155.

VELUM marinum coloris cærulei.
Imperat. nat. 912.

Medufæ Velellæ cujus magnitudinem naturalem oftendit tabula, facies non modo fingularis verum etiam eft elegans. Conftat animal e corpore complanato, tenui, ovato, lineis feu fibris plurimis concentricis pulchre notato. Lineis fimiliter ductis affurgit quafi velum latum et erectum quod fuperius oblique extenditur. Cingitur corpus ferie tentaculorum

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lorum parvorum quæ plurima ab ima parte protruduntur. Mare incolit Mediterraneum et Atlanticum bella hæc Medusa. Coloris est cærulei, velo quasi vitreo seu pellucido. Figura inferior fulcrum internum, seu cartilaginem membranaceam denudatam monstrat.

THE

SAILING MEDUSA.

Generic Character.

Body gelatinous, orbicular, commonly depreſſed.
Mouth beneath, central.

Specific Character, &c.

OVAL BLUE MEDUSA, with oblique ſimple creſt, and very numerous tentacula beneath.

The BLUE SAILING MEDUSA.

The Meduſa Velella, which is here repreſented in its natural ſize, is an animal of a very ſingular as well as elegant appearance. It conſiſts of a flat thin body, of an oval form, and beautifully marked by a great number of concentric lines or fibres. On the upper part is ſituated, in an oblique direction, an upright broad proceſs or ſail, marked in a ſimilar manner with numerous concentric ſtriæ. The body is ſurrounded by a ſeries of tentacula or ſmall proceſſes, a great number of which ariſe from the lower part. This curious Meduſa is found both

in

in the Mediterranean and Atlantic ſeas. It is of a blue color, except the ſail, which is pellucid, and of a glaſſy appearance. The lower figure ſhews the internal fulcrum or membranaceous cartilage, the gelatinous part being taken off.

GRYLLUS CRISTATUS.

Character Genericus.

Caput inflexum, maxilloſum, palpis inſtructum.
Antennæ ſetaceæ, ſeu filiformes.
Alæ quatuor, deflexæ, convolutæ: inferiores plicatæ.
Pedes poſtici ſaltatorii. *Ungues* ubique bini.
Lin. Syſt Nat. p. 693.

Character Specificus, &c.

GRYLLUS MAGNUS, corpore rufo, thorace criſtato, carina quadrifida, alis variegatis apice fuſcis.

GRYLLUS thorace criſtato, carina quadrifida.
Lin. Syſt. Nat p. 699.

GRYLLUS ex ÆGYPTO.
Olear. muſ. t. 17. f. 5.

GRYLLUS ARABICUS.
Haſſelq. it. 413.

LOCUSTA INDICA.
Roes 2. t. 5.

N

Cum de Gryllo, migratorio Linnæi in hoc opere differemus, speciem longe majorem memoravimus, in variis Orientis regionibus cum reliquis sui generis pro cibo sumi solitam. Hanc ipsam magnitudine naturali jam depinximus. Color imus fusco-viridis, interdum ruber, maculis notisque tenebricosis variatus. Crura tantum non rubra. Alæ inferiores in nonnullis speciminibus rubent, in aliis fusco-pallent, maculis multis sagittatis viridibus vel nigricantibus, notatæ.

THE

EGYPTIAN LOCUST.

Generic Character.

Head inflected, armed with jaws, and furnished with palpi or feelers.

Antennæ either setaceous or filiform.

Wings four, deflected, convolute; the lower ones plaited.

Hind-Feet formed for leaping. *Claws* on all the feet double.

Specific Character, &c.

GREAT RED or BROWN LOCUST, with crested thorax and variegated wings.

The GREAT ARABIAN LOCUST.

The EGYPTIAN LOCUST.

In the description of the Gryllus migratorius, or wandering locust, described in a former number of the present work, I mentioned a species of far superior magnitude, which, together with others of the genus, is frequently used as an article of food in the

the Eaſtern nations. This ſpecies is now repreſented in its natural ſize. Its general color is a browniſh green, ſometimes red, varied with duſky ſpots and marks: the legs incline much to red: the under wings are in ſome ſpecimens reddiſh; in others of a pale brown, with numerous arrow-ſhaped blackiſh or greeniſh ſpots.

TANAGRA DUBIA.

Character Genericus.

Roſtrum conicum, acuminatum, emarginatum, baſi ſubtrigonum, apice declive.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 313.

Character Specificus.

TANAGRA? nigra, humeris coccineis flavo marginatis.

An varietas Orioli phoenicei?

Oriolum phoeniceum Linnæi facile diceres hanc avem, formæ et colorum ambigua quadam ſimilitudine deceptus, niſi quod paulo minor roſtri habeat baſin magis depreſſam, apicem minus acuminatum; ideoque hac ex parte Tanagras potius quam Oriolos referat. Americam ſeptentrionalem incolit Oriolus phoeniceus; hæc autem avis creditur in Africa innaſci. Minuitur paululum in tabula naturalis magnitudo.

THE

RED-SHOULDERED TANAGER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill conic, acuminated, a little inclining towards the point; the upper mandible ſlightly ridged, and notched near the end.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

BLACK TANAGER? with red ſhoulders edged with yellow.

Var. Oriol. phoenic.??

So extremely ſimilar is this bird in its general appearance and colors to the Oriolus phoeniceus of Linnæus, or red-winged Oriole, that it is ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed from it, except by its being of a ſomewhat ſmaller ſize, and having the beak ſomewhat flatter at the baſe, as well as leſs ſharp at the tip; ſo that it more reſembles the Tanagers than the Orioles. The Oriolus phoeniceus is a native of North America, but the bird here figured is believed to be an inhabitant of Africa. The plate repreſents it rather ſmaller than the natural ſize.

OSTRACION MELEAGRIS.

Character Genericus.

Dentes teretes, porrecti, obtusiusculi.
Branchiarum apertura linearis.
Corpus osse integro loricatum.

Character Specificus.

OSTRACION subquadratus nigricans albo punctatus.

Facillime dignoscitur hæc species a reliquo genere, maculis innumeris albis et rotundis imo colori, qui niger, belle et æqualiter super-impositis. Rarior est, et oceanum incolit australem. Variat magnitudine; interdum tamen longa est sex vel octo uncias.

THE

SPECKLED OSTRACION.

Generic Character.

Teeth cylindric, blunt, pointing forwards.
Branchial Aperture linear.
Body mailed by a complete bony covering.

Specific Character.

BLACKISH OSTRACION, of a ſomewhat ſquare form, ſpeckled with white.

This ſpecies is readily diſtinguiſhed from all others of its genus by the regular and beautiful manner in which it is marked with innumerable round ſpots of white on a black ground. It is a rare ſpecies, and is a native of the Southern ocean. In ſize it varies, but is ſometimes ſeen of the length of ſix or eight inches.

COLUBER DOLIATUS.

Character Genericus.

Scuta abdominalia.
Squamæ ſubcaudales.

Lin. Syſt. Nat. p. 275.

Character Specificus, &c.

COLUBER LACTEUS, annulis in dorſo nigris ovatis approximatis.

Scut. abdom. 164. *Squam. ſubcaud.* 43.

Pulcher hic ſerpens, magnitudine naturali in tabula depictus; peculiari quadam concinnitate, et colorum ſimplicitate diſtinguitur. Lacteæ eſt albedinis, per totum dorſum annulis ovatis nigerrimis notatæ, quorum extremitates ſibi invicem appropinquantes, in ſummo dorſo, faſcias duplices referunt. Spatia tria prima his annulis incluſa prope caput, ſunt coloris ſub-gilvo flaveſcentis. Interdum ad latera ventris inter ſingulum annulum nigrum macula conſpicitur nigricans. Inter ſerpentes innoxios numeratur hic ſerpens, et in Carolina auſtrali præcipue invenitur.

THE

MAGPIE SNAKE.

Generic Character.

Tranſverſe *Lamellæ* under the abdomen.
Broad alternate *Scales* under the tail.

Specific Character, &c.

MILK-WHITE SNAKE, marked on the back with large approximated ovals of black.

Abdominal Lamellæ about 164. *Subcaudal ſcales about* 43.

The elegant little ſnake here repreſented in its natural ſize, is diſtinguiſhed by the remarkable neatneſs of its appearance, and the ſimplicity of its colors. It is milk-white, and marked down the whole length of the back with large oval rings of jet-black, the ends of which approaching each other on the top of the back, give the appearance of double bars: the three firſt ſpaces included by the ovals neareſt the head are of a cream-color; and it ſometimes happens that the ſides of the body are marked by blackiſh ſpots between each of the oval rings. This animal is one of the harmleſs ſerpents, and is a native of South Carolina.

INDEX.

Pl.

239. ASCIDIA pedunculata.
248. Bulla achatina.
254. Coluber doliatus.
242. Coryphæna Hippurus.
226. Dentalium elephantinum.
221. Doris radiata.
219. Emberiza Schoeniclus.
223. Echinus eſculentus.
251. Gryllus criſtatus.
227. Lacerta Iguana.
246. Lanius Barbarus.
245. Lophius Hiſtrio.
240. Loxia Orix.
220. Muræna Meleagris.
224. Meduſa Cephea.
223. Mantis gongylodes.
247. Meduſa Navicula.
250. Meduſa Velella.
237. Motacilla ſutoria.
243. Oriolus Xanthornus.
253. Oſtracion Meleagris.
225. Picus minor.
230. Phalæna Erycina.
249. Pipra Aureola.
238. Pleuronectes roſeus.
228. Pſittacus terreſtris.
229. Squalus Tiburo.
232. Salpa maxima.
236. Salpa democratica.
234. Tanagra Braſiliana.
252. Tanagra dubia.
241. Tænia vulgaris.
235. Terebella flavicoma.
222. Trochilus forficatus.
231. Turdus roſeus.
244. Voluta Mitra.

INDEX.

Pl.

239. ASCIDIA pedunculated.
248. Bulla agate.
243. Banana-Bird leſſer
219. Bunting reed.
242. Coryphæna common.
226. Dentalium elephantine.
221. Doris radiated.
223. Echinus eſculent.
220. Eel ſpeckled.
238. Flounder roſe-coloured.
227. Guana.
240. Groſsbeak Grenadier.
222. Humming-bird fork-tailed
245. Lophius Harlequin.
251. Locuſt Egyptian
224. Meduſa Cephean.
247. Meduſa Skiff.
250. Meduſa ſailing.
233. Mantis long-breaſted.
249. Manakin red-and-black.
230. Moth Erycina.
231. Ouzel roſe-coloured.
253. Oſtracion ſpeckled.
228. Parrot ground.
232. Salpa great.
236. Salpa democratic.
246. Shrike Barbary.
254. Snake Magpie.
234. Tanager Braſilian.
252. Tanager red-ſhouldered.
241. Tape-Worm broad-jointed
235. Terebella yellow-haired.
244. Volutes Mitre.
237. Warbler Tailor.
225. Woodpecker leſſer ſpotted.
229. Zygæna round-headed.

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